KPC Photo Gallery

In Ward Cove, Alaska, marine sediments are being remediated pursuant to an EPA Superfund Record of Decision (March 2000). Sediments were found to be toxic to dwelling animals (e.g., worms, clams). The cleanup includes placement of clean sand over bottom sediments ("capping"), navigational dredging, and natural recovery monitoring of the site will occur after cleanup.

May 2005 - Five Year Review Photos


Water Supply Dam


Landfill from top

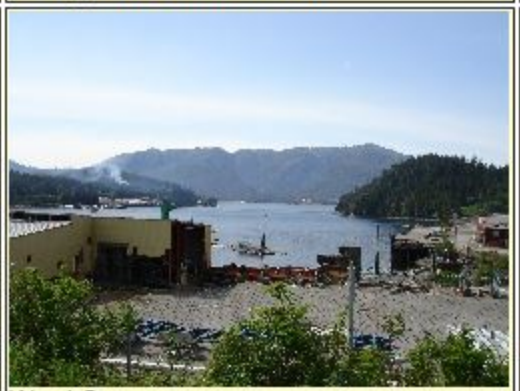

Landfill looking up


Landfill settling pond


Managed Wetland Outflow


Pipeline


Pulp Mill


Ward Cove


Aerial Photo (4 MB file)

Dredging started in November 2000, and was completed on January 19, 2001. Sediment capping started on January 22, and was completed on February 24, 2001.

February 2001:

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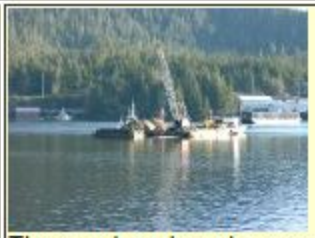
A bucket was used to grab sand from a barge.

The bucket released sand at or near the surface of the water in deep areas, and near the bottom in shallower areas.



The sand sank and covered the bottom sediments with 6 to 12 inches of sand.

After the sand was placed, samples were collected to verify that the bottom was successfully capped.

This sand that was collected from the bottom after an area was capped.

January 2001:

The former KPC facility on Ward Cove.

Pulping operations shut down in 1997.

Gateway Forest Products currently operates a sawmill on a portion of the site. The log lift is used by Gateway Forest Products to remove bundled logs from the water.

View towards the mouth of Ward Cove from the former KPC facility (note the fish cannery in the cove and the sawmill on Tongass Narrows).

The sediment remediation project in Ward Cove started in November 2000 with construction of the sediment dewatering area. This area will hold dredged sediments until they are dry enough to dispose of at the KPC upland landfill.

Sunken logs were removed from the areas scheduled for dredging before dredging started.

Logs were placed in watertight barges and off-loaded at the dewatering area.

The contractor intends to chip the logs and place them in a landfill.

Dredge equipment. The grapple (far left) was used to remove sunken logs. The environmental bucket is being used to dredge soft sediments, and the standard clamshell digging bucket (shown in use) is being used to dredge more compact sediments.

About 20,000 cubic yards of sediments are being dredged from about 5 acres. The environmental bucket (see below) is used to dredge soft sediments.






The sediments in this watertight barge were dredged from near the log lift area.

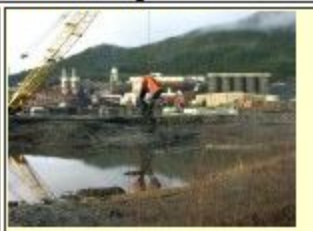

The screen on the environmental bucket was damaged when it landed on top of a piling.

The digging bucket was used to dredge non-organic "native" material near the main dock.



Dredged sediments are transferred from the watertight barges to the dewatering area.





Cables were separated from the dredged sediments.